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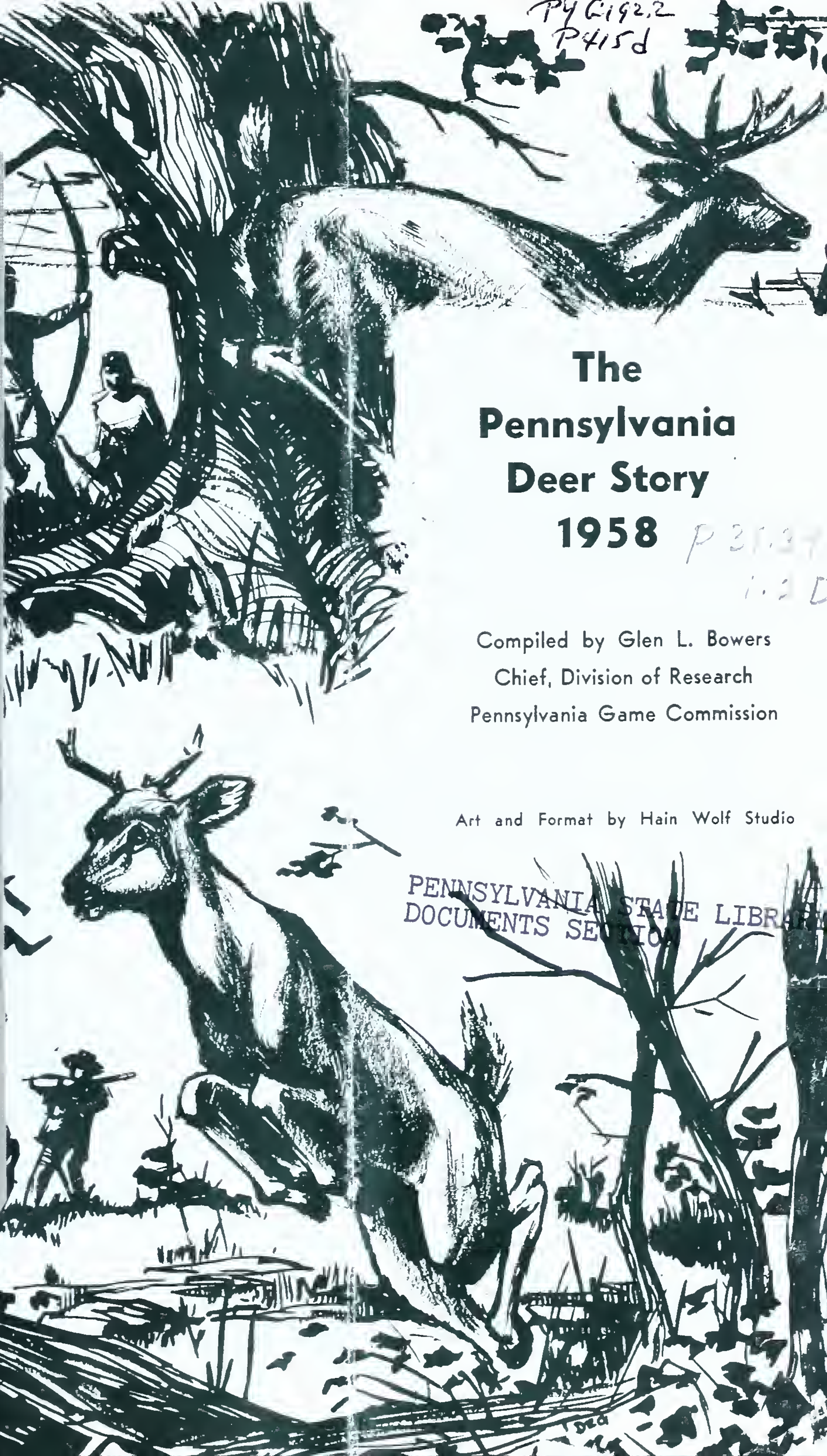

The Pennsylvania Deer Story 1958

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DOCUMENTS SECTION

Brief History of the Range, Herd and Factors Influencing Management

INDIANS never had it as good, as far as deer hunting is concerned, as Pennsylvania sportsmen of the last several decades. Contrary to popular belief, Pennsylvania's forests prior to colonizaton did not support the numbers of deer known to recent hunters. As the settlers hewed their farms out of the vast woodland and cut timber for their use, conditions were locally improved for deer. But there was no control of deer killing and no legal protection for them, and during the succeeding years deer were nearly wiped out.

Then things began to happen which resulted in a tremendous increase in deer numbers. Protection was given deer in the form of hunting regulations. The vast forested areas of the State had recently been timbered-off in massive lumbering operations, the like of which will not be seen again in Pennsylvania. Rapid growth of shrubs and seedlings following lumbering provided an abundance of nutritious food for deer. A relatively few deer, less than 1200, (which certainly did not play an important role in the build-up of the herd) were stocked. About half of these deer came from private deer parks in Pennsylvania while the remainder came from other States.

Large deer, nice racks and lots of fawns were produced under these ideal food conditions. This factor, coupled with protection, was responsible for sky-rocketing deer numbers. Of course the food producing plants could not keep pace with the increasing herd and in less than 25 years the tables had been completely turned. While just after the turn of the Century the problem was too few deer, by 1925 there were too many in some areas.

Extensive simultaneous lumbering operations which earlier had resulted in an abundance of nutritious food for a period immediately following cutting, now also reversed the former benefits. Because the bulk of the forests had been cut in a few years the result was an even-aged stand of forest trees. Once these areas outgrew the shrub-sprout stage, they offered little food to deer compared to the period of plenty just past. This situation was further complicated by the large numbers of deer which over-utilized the remaining browse producing plants and eliminated many of them from the scene.

Such conditions over wide areas of forested land and trees of insufficient size for harvest, made it difficult to provide browse economically, effectively or efficiently. Cuttings expressly for browse were made, areas of smaller trees were "run down" with bulldozers, and forest cuttings for timber products were accomplished. These were only minor operations as compared to the almost simultaneous State-wide lumbering of the earlier years. Sprouts and new growth were consumed on these comparatively small areas, and their productivity destroyed. Reproduction of forest trees, except beech, has been curtailed by deer in some areas of the State. Under the present pattern of forest ownership and management, it is practically impossible to cut a large enough area at one time to eliminate excessive damage by deer to forest reproduction. Since deer are dependent upon forests for survival, it behooves us to manage deer numbers so that the forests' production of deer food can be maintained along with a reasonable deer herd.

Early attempts by the Game Commission to control deer numbers through harvests of antlerless deer met with strong opposition. There is little doubt that had more deer been harvested in earlier years, our forests would be more productive of deer food today, and also would provide better living conditions for small game species such as snowshoe hares, cottontails and grouse. These are now largely absent from many of the forested areas due to the impact of deer on low ground cover so vital to these species. We could have maintained a large deer herd in better condition—heavier animals with better racks and an increased rate of reproduction if closely regulated harvests of antlerless deer had been accepted by sportsmen. Persistent and devoted Commissioners, recognizing their responsibilities to wisely manage the wildlife resources, continued to seek a workable method of regulated antlerless harvests. But it was not until 1951 that the allocation of antlerless licenses on a County basis became a reality.

The antlerless deer license allocation on a County basis is a management tool of utmost importance. Antlerless deer harvests were too high in some counties and there were under-harvests in other counties prior to the provision of this tool. It is imperative that all Pennsylvania sportsmen recognize this system as an important and invaluable tool in deer management. Through its use, hunting pressure can be regulated and directed to obtain desired harvests of deer and to insure continued good deer hunting.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO OUR DEER?

As a result of carrying more deer than the range could adequately support over a period of years, our deer as well as the range have deteriorated. There has been a reduction in body size and antler growth in the overbrowsed areas. Take a look at some of the photos of deer killed in earlier years and compare them with recent kills in food problem areas. Or compare the size of deer from regions of contrasting food conditions. We have weighed fawns which tipped the scales at 80 to 93 pounds (hog-dressed) in good food areas, but in "eaten out" areas a fawn seldom reached 60 pounds. Similar contrasting weights were common to adult deer found in poor as contrasted to better food areas. There is some evidence that even though food may be plentiful, when large numbers of deer are allowed to build up, there is a reduction in body size. Apparently this occurs as a result of stress between the members of the high population.

Many hunters have remarked about the poor quality of antler development in recent years. The quality of antler growth—size and points—is directly related to quality and quantity of food. Indirectly there is an association between age and antler growth. The first antlers—other than the "buttons" of fawns—are produced by 1½ year old deer, and size usually increases with the age of the deer. A deer reaches prime age at about four years. There may be some decline in antler growth after a deer reaches 8 years or more but this is no real problem in Pennsylvania as few male deer live to that age.

Yearling deer on good range should produce their first antlers with 8 or more points. On mediocre range, unbranched antlers or spikes are common on yearlings and we have checked bucks as old as 5½ years which had only spikes. The sad plight of deer in some parts of Pennsylvania during recent years was further demonstrated when examinations revealed 1½ year old "button bucks." These deer had failed to grow antlers above the hair line as yearlings—not fawns!

Some deer have starved to death in Pennsylvania. During the peak populations of earlier years this winter mortality was sometimes heavy. Many of these deer would not have died had additional harvests been acceptable. In recent years deaths from starvation were not as high because we have enjoyed exceptional winter breaks in the weather until last winter. An unusually severe winter in the last decade would have resulted in a heavy winter kill—luckily this was not experienced.

Perhaps more important than the actual winter kill of deer due to malnutrition has been the less dramatic, subtle, year-round starvation of deer. Actually many of our deer have been on "starvation" rations from prenatal stages and birth. Food has been scarce during summer as well as winter in much of the big woods country. Good mast crops of acorns, etc., in some years have provided brief periods of plenty but at best this is only temporary improvement. Unfortunately, hunters are misled by these temporary periods of plenty. The observation of acorns or other mast and the fact that deer may have considerable fat accumulated during the hunting season prompts many hunters to believe that no food problem exists. These sportsmen must realize that this food is available for a limited part of the year and that food is extremely scarce at other seasons.

In some of the big-woods counties, deer feeding habits have changed—by necessity of course. The lack of natural browse and other food has caused the deer to take-up "rooting." As "rooters," the deer paw and dig out underground stems, roots and other plant material in order to survive. Even this food source is eliminated, however, when the ground is frozen or when covered with deep snow.

As natural food supplies dwindled in woodland areas, the deer used farms more for feeding. Crop damage complaints were, and continue to be common. Many farmers have legitimate complaints as herds of 40 or more deer ravaged their crop fields. The pattern of farming has been changed in some areas in order that the farmers could live with deer.

Contrary to the beliefs of some, there have been no mass or extended movements by deer into agricultural counties. Local movements from wooded areas to agricultural lands are common but the real reason deer have increased rapidly in farming areas outside the big woods counties is the abundance of nutritious food and the resulting high productivity of the herd. In the better food areas adult does produce more fawns and about one-third of the female fawns bear young when they are just a year old. On the poor range, fawns seldom produce young.

Increased numbers of deer in the agricultural and more urban counties have become a serious menace to highway traffic. The number of deer killed by vehicles has also continued high in some of the big-woods counties. This was due in part to the poor food conditions in the woods and the deer feeding in fields close to highways. During 1957 there were 9,262 deer known to have been killed by vehicles. During the first six months of 1958 this figure reached 3,280, and has averaged 634 per month during March through June.

WHAT ARE WE DOING FOR DEER?

From the time that the first deer food problem confronted the Commission, steps have been taken to provide additional forage. Many forested acres have been treated in some manner or other to provide browse. Some of these operations have been specific browse cutting jobs, others have been timber harvests or thinnings, release cuttings, forest road daylighting jobs and allied ventures. In addition to these operations to provide browse, many acres of forest lands were cleared and planted to grasses and legumes for deer forage. Old field areas were also devoted to these plots and long stretches of rights-of-way and woodland roads were also seeded.

During the 1956-57 fiscal year, timber harvests for sawlogs were in progress on nearly 4,500 acres of State Game Lands, and in the following year on 3,150 acres. Other cuttings yielding lesser products (pulp, posts, etc.), benefited wildlife on about 37,000 acres during these years. Forest cuttings for the specific purpose of benefits to game embraced more than 1,250 acres in the earlier year and about 1,000 acres last year. Due to the nature of the Commission's holdings and the present stage and character of tree growth on these areas, massive cutting operations are not practical or possible. Unfortunately, due to the limited size of today's timber operations both on State and private lands, the new growth has not been able to stand the deer pressure. Hence to help the deer to any substantial degree, some reduction in pressure on the browse is necessary. Since the money derived from the sale of antlerless deer licenses was earmarked by law, . . . "to be used solely for cutting or otherwise removing overshadowing tree growth, to produce underbrush sprouts and saplings for deer food and cover on game land," . . . every effort should be made to see that these cutover areas are not immediately over-utilized and their future value destroyed. A continuous supply of browse is required to maintain the deer herd and we cannot sacrifice the herd's future for temporary alleviation of food shortages.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

From the remarks in the previous section it should be obvious that things will have to get worse before they can get better. Confusing? Things will get worse as far as some deer hunters are concerned because in order to grow deer food to support deer, lower numbers of deer will have to be carried in many areas. Recovery of these areas will hinge on this and their future ability to carry deer will depend on it. Recovery will not be as rapid as some would like because in some cases the sources of new growth for food have been eliminated and/or there is undesirable (non-deer food) growth present which will severely compete with the more desirable species. There is no one, rapid solution to this problem. A long range plan embracing all of the factors must be considered.

Hunter success will decline, not only because of less deer in some areas but also because the number of hunters is increasing. Every effort will be made to maintain the size of herd which will permit reasonable annual harvests and hunter success.

Some people think that when deer become as plentiful as they have been recently in Pennsylvania, the sport is cheapened. It is common knowledge that no great amount of skill, or knowledge of deer was required to bag one in late years. In the wake of abundant deer, road hunters, meat hogs, and poachers flourish. When deer are harder to come by, this type of hunter is not so prone to be active and deer hunting again becomes sport. The real hunter who knows something about his quarry and who will expend some effort and get more than a couple hundred yards from the road, will usually get his deer.

Sometimes he, too, may not be successful, but he should enjoy the hunt!

If the forests are allowed to recover and deer again have more to eat, body size and antler development will improve. Under these conditions it would be possible to harvest more deer from a smaller breeding population. Thus we would harvest the annual crop from a more productive herd. To achieve this goal calls for a better understanding of the many problems associated with deer management, the most important of which is food.

How Much Do Deer Weigh?

Average hog-dressed weights for deer examined during the 1957 seasons were:

Age	*Male*	*Female*
Fawn	51 lbs.	51 lbs.
1½	100 lbs.	87 lbs.
2½	112 lbs.	91 lbs.
3½	131 lbs.	100 lbs.

WHAT IS A MICHIGAN BUCK?

A male deer that lives in that State! Michigan deer are no different from Pennsylvania deer. Only a few deer of the 1200 deer released were bought in Michigan. Any well fed deer which grows large antlers is usually called a Michigan buck by older hunters. There is really no such deer as a Michigan buck, as any well fed buck will grow large, massive antlers.

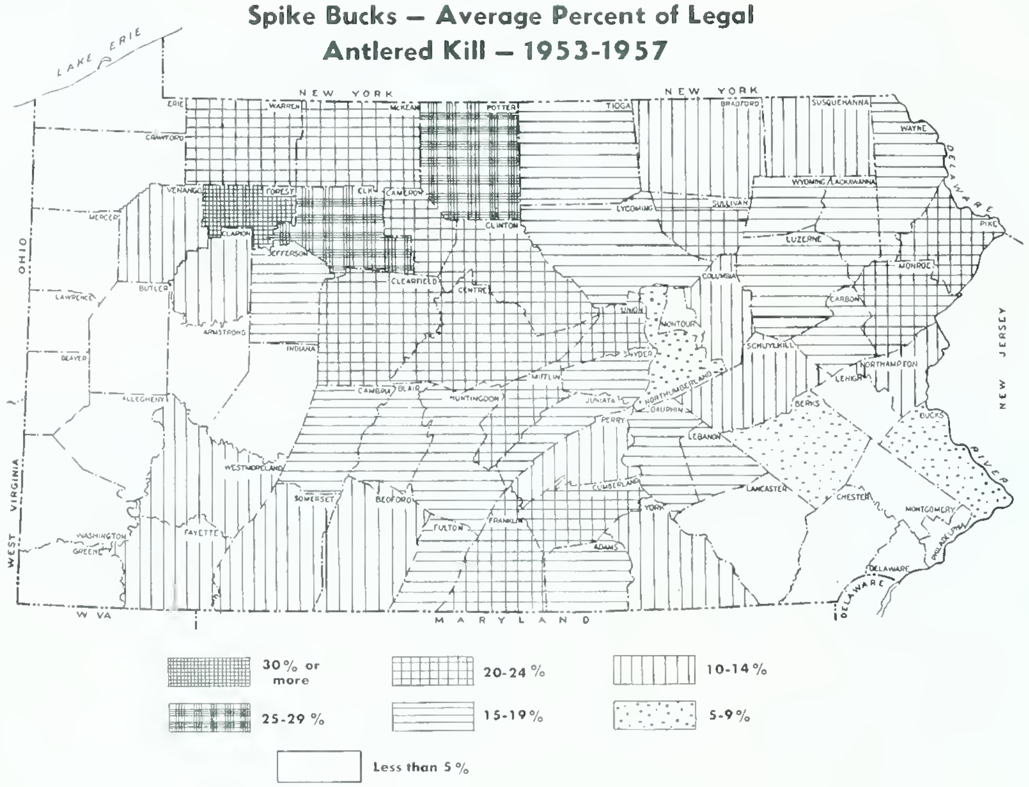
WHY DON'T WE HAVE AN ANY DEER SEASON FOR FIREARM HUNTERS?

We have so many hunters and much of our forest is now so open that the deer wouldn't stand a chance. It would really not be deer hunting but a brief period of slaughter. We could kill as many deer as we could afford to harvest in a day or less. Under these conditions the deer herd would not provide the recreation or satisfaction to the most people. It would not be wise use of a valuable resource. Too many deer would be killed in some areas and not enough in other places. Remember, too, that many Pennsylvania deer hunters plan several days or a week's vacation to enjoy their sport. A one or two day season would deprive not only them but many businessmen, grocers, owners of hunting lodges, etc., of the real benefits of our traditional deer season.

WHY DO WE SHOOT SPIKE BUCKS?

In the years prior to the time when spike bucks first became legal game in Pennsylvania many of these deer were killed illegally. In some States where spikes are not legal, as many illegal deer are killed as legal deer taken. This is a waste of a valuable resource. Spike bucks should not be given any advantage over bucks with branched antlers. Actually the branched antlered bucks are more desirable as breeders. Deer with spikes are uncommon in the better food areas, hence we might consider a spike as an inferior type animal, and we are doing deer and nature a favor in harvesting them. The ratios of spikes in the reported kill for the last 5 years were:

Year	*% of Total Reported Kill*
1953	16
1954	18
1955	15
1956	22.5
1957	19



Spike Bucks — Average Percent of Legal Antlered Kill — 1953-1957

WHY AREN'T MORE TROPHY DEER KILLED?

Because we have so many hunters that few male deer reach the age for growing real trophy antlers. But perhaps a more important reason is that deer over most of our real deer range do not get enough to eat to grow trophy antlers. It should also be remembered that we can grow 3 bucks to 1½ years of age on the same feed required to grow one 4½ year old trophy buck. With the number of hunters we have in Pennsylvania this is an important consideration. You just can't have lots of hunters, and a lot of trophy bucks. In the 1957 season only 3% of the antlered deer checked were 4½ years or older, other ages were represented as follows:

Age	*% of Antlered Kill*
1½	61
2½	25
3½	11
4½	2
Older	1
	100

How Many Deer Are There In Pennsylvania?

By the time the 1958 hunting season arrives there will be nearly 500,000 deer in Pennsylvania. Conservative figuring would indicate that the composition of the estimated herd would be:

Female Fawns	68,000
Adult Females	205,000
Buck Fawns	85,000
Adult Bucks	104,500
	462,500

HOW IS THE AGE OF A DEER DETERMINED?

By the replacement and wear of their teeth. A deer does not get its full set of permanent teeth until it is about 1½ years old. Up to this age the milk or baby teeth and the replacement of these by permanent teeth are used to determine age. Older deer are aged according to the wear on the permanent teeth. While many hunters are interested in the age of the deer killed, this technique and information is a valuable tool in management. Age composition of the herd, life span, annual replenishment, etc., can be determined.

What Is the Usual Reason Advanced By Some Hunters for Fewer Deer and Poorer Quality Deer—and What is the Real Cause?

Some hunters blame the "doe" seasons for diminishing deer numbers in some areas. The real cause is the lack of adequate deer food. To grow any crop—and deer are a crop of the land—food must be available. A farmer cannot grow 100 cattle if he has feed for only 10.

How Does Pennsylvania's Deer Problem Compare With Other States?

Pennsylvania's problem is not unique. Many other States have similar problems. In some of the States the problem is newer and they are benefiting from our experience. The most important problem everywhere is deer food. However, in some States some areas can seldom be opened to deer hunting due to weather or legislation. In some States the problem is not enough hunters to harvest the deer. **The real problem which precedes the food problem, is obtaining public acceptance of adequate harvests. If enough deer are harvested the food problem would never appear.**

How Do Antlerless Harvests Benefit Hunters?

Hunters benefit in many ways from harvests of both sexes of deer. States which killed 25 or 30 thousand bucks per year have had sustained harvests of 60-90,000 of both sexes and a State which killed 50,000 bucks a year has enjoyed annual harvests of over 100,000 of both sexes. Hence more hunters can be successful. The range will be maintained in better condition. This will provide better living conditions for other game, as well as deer.

Why Is It Advantageous To Harvest Most Of the Annual Increase Or Crop?

Studies have shown that deer are healthier and raise more young on ranges where most of the annual crop is harvested. This occurs because the overwintering deer have more to eat. This also reduces overbrowsing and damage to the range which would limit future crops.

When Does the Peak of the Rut and Fawning Occur in Pennsylvania?

These vary from year to year.

Year	*Rut Peak*	*Fawning Peak*
1957	Nov. 14-20	May 29-June 4
1956	Nov. 19-25	June 1-7
1955	Nov. 20-26	June 7-13

HOW MUCH FOOD DO DEER REQUIRE?

It is generally agreed that 6 to 8 pounds of food per day is required to adequately nourish the average deer. There is considerable seasonal variation in food intake. During the rut and winter months intake is reduced. It appears that undernutrition may be a natural winter phenomenon. Then in spring and summer 10 or more pounds of food may be consumed daily. Simple arithmetic will quickly indicate how much food is required to maintain 350,000 deer over one winter. If each deer consumed 3.5 pounds of food daily, then each day more than 600 tons of food is necessary and from the close of the deer season to the new growth period of spring, more than 80,000 tons of food is required. It becomes obvious why food problems exist from an even quick look at these figures. The food problem would really be driven home if you went into the forest and timed the period and computed the area required to provide and clip 3½ pounds of browse, in the manner it is taken by deer.

WHAT DO DEER EAT?

Deer normally have certain preferred foods but in the absence of these will eat a variety of items. A hungry deer will eat items of little nutritional value—mere stuffing not really food. Deer are primarily browsers but also graze considerably. Mast—acorns, beechnuts, etc., are used when available. Browse is extremely important in maintining a sizeable healthy herd. Maple, birch, ash, oak, aspen, hickory, apple, cherry, and sassafras are trees which offer preferred browse. Many shrubs provide browse such as—dogwoods, hazelnut, sumac, blackberry, raspberry, elderberry, viburnums, hawthorns, witch hazel, and honeysuckles; unfortunately many of these no longer exist in quantity in the problem areas.

HOW ABOUT ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF DEER?

Any artificial feeding of deer serves only to aggravate the future situation. Many times deer will die with full stomachs after radical changes of diet. Artificial feeding of deer sets up a sort of "dog chasing tail" situation, if we do not harvest enough deer then we run into food problems, then we use artificial feeding to keep some alive, these again to be underharvested, and add further to our problems. Under these conditions things get progressively worse instead of better.

What Is Starvation Or Stuffing Browse?

Laurel, rhododendron, pine, spruce, hemlock.

Does The Largest Overwinter Herd Provide The Best Hunting?

Not necessarily. The most productive herd (which is usually not the largest herd possible) will provide the best hunting. Fifty (50) well fed does will produce as many or more fawns than 100 ill-fed breeders.

Is Inbreeding Responsible For Runty Deer?

NO! Runty deer result from undernourishment, not from inbreeding. The effects of inbreeding among a pure wild population are not even noticeable. Small size, poor rack development, etc. reflects poor food conditions—not inbreeding.

What Will Increase The Size Of Deer?

Adequate food will increase the size of deer. Large deer have grown big because of plenty of food. But put the offspring on poor rations and a stunted animal will result. The continued poor food conditions have created smaller deer. As food conditions improve, deer size will also improve.

How Are Food Conditions Reflected In Antler Growth And Shedding?

It takes good food to grow good antlers. The better fed deer will carry their antlers longer than the poorly fed. Some ill fed bucks lose their antlers early in the winter (during deer season) but it is not uncommon to see antlered bucks during late March and April in the better food areas.

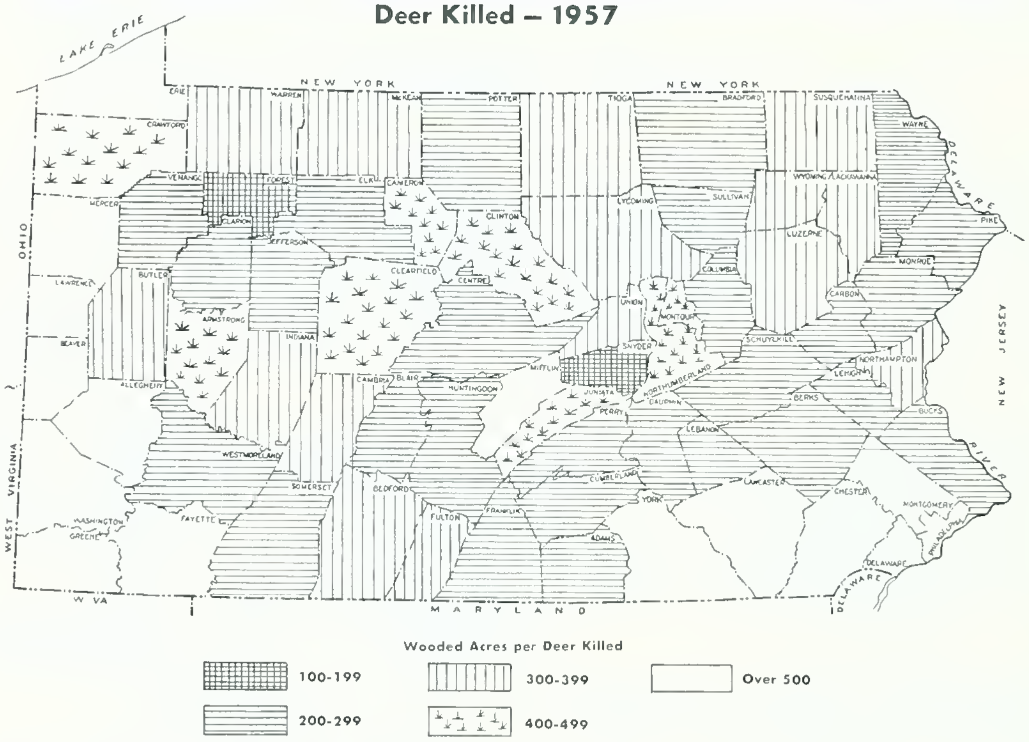
Are Crop Damage Complaints Really True?

Very true in almost all cases. Many factors influence the amount of damage. In some areas farmers have had to change their crops and farming pattern in order to live with the deer.

Why Don't These Farmers Use Repellents?

These materials are quite expensive and not practical on many crops. To an extremely hungry deer (and we have had many in this category), there is no such thing as a repellent.

Wooded Acres Per Legal Antlered Deer Killed — 1957



Statewide Average 1 deer/307 wooded acres

WHAT INFLUENCE HAVE DEER HAD ON THE FORESTS?

The impact of deer (numbers in excess of what the range could adequately support) on our forests has been tremendous in some areas. While the usual run of hunters and sportsmen do not recognize this, it is a fact. The Forest composition has been changed—by deer. In some areas there are merely scattered trees and open parklike grass and fern areas—not really forests! In addition to these changes, the influence on other game has been substantial. Food and cover producing shrubs have been eliminated and with them went the hares, cottontails and grouse.

The best efforts of man to fit the range to the herd have been unsuccessful. Fitting the herd to the range offers the only hope of solution to the aged problem of deer management.

Tomorrow's deer herd will depend upon the food supply. Thus we must manage today's herd to assure the future food supply.

The deer herd is a natural resource of great importance. Our problem is to use this resource wisely, to avoid waste and to protect and perpetuate the land (environment) of which it is a product.

What Is The Basis Of The Seasons?

Deer regulations are based on the condition of the herd, the condition of the range, and the number to be harvested.

Why Do We Have Antlerless Permits?

Because different numbers of deer need to be harvested in different areas. This is the most important tool we have in regulating the harvest of antlerless deer. Without it too many deer would be killed in some areas and not enough in others. The day may come when permits will be required for the buck harvest. Many states already control harvests by setting up various hunting areas and allocating licenses according to the needs of the areas. Where there is a large demand for available licenses, drawings are held to determine who will hunt.

Isn't It A Shame To Shoot Fawns During Antlerless Deer Seasons?

No. Fawns suffer the most during periods of winter food shortages. When there is competition for food, the older, bigger deer will drive fawns away from the food in order to have it for themselves. This is an important consideration in winter feeding, as adult deer will persistently subdue the younger deer and not allow them to feed. Fawns are the first to die when winter kill strikes, hence it is good sense to make use of these deer rather than waste them.

How Many Male Deer Are Killed During Anterless Seasons?

About 1 deer in 5 is a buck—some are adult bucks which have shed antlers.

Average Number Of Antler Points By Age Class—1957

Age	*Points*
1½	3.9
2½	5.75
3½	7.1
4½	7.1
Older	8.6

Age Composition Of Adult Doe Deer —1957 Antlerless Kill

Age	*% of Total*
1½	26
2½	27
3½	22
4½	11
5½	6
Older	8

Percent Of Male Deer In Antlerless Kill

1951	19.8
1952	19.8
1953	19.6
1955	20.5
1957	19.6

Reported Out Of Season Mortality—1957

(Other than Starvation)

Crop Damage	2,281
Dogs	389
Vehicles	9,262
Miscellaneous	3,281
	15,213*

*5,400 were male deer.

Reported Out Of Season Mortality

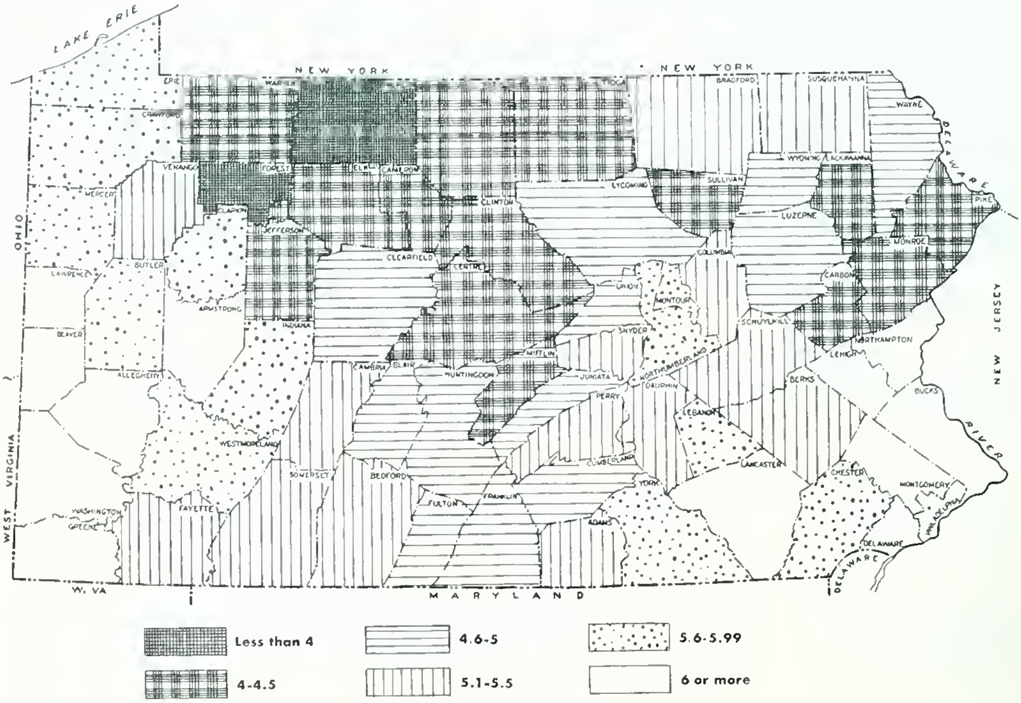
January 1-July 31, 1958

(Exclusive of Starvation)

Crop Damage	617
Vehicles	3,697
Miscellaneous	1,538
	5,852

Mortality is normally highest during late summer, fall and early winter.

1957 — Average Antler Points



GAME COMMISSION DECLARES SPECIAL OPEN SEASON TO HUNT ANTLERLESS DEER

DECEMBER 15, 16 and 17, 1958

The Pennsylvania Game Commission, by resolution adopted at its meeting on July 1, 1958, and pursuant to authority conferred upon it by law, declared an open season for the hunting, taking and killing of antlerless deer (deer without visible antlers or horns), regardless of sex, size, age, or camp limit, on December 15, 16 and 17, 1958, throughout the entire Commonwealth, except in Game Refuges or Propagation Areas (other than on any of the latter which the Commission may later specifically declare open to deer hunting) established by the Commission, during which time antlerless deer may be hunted for and taken only in the manner prescribed by the provisions of the Game Law and resolution and regulations of the Commission.

The quota of Antlerless Deer Licenses for each County, as made available by action of the Commission, is as follows:

NUMBER OF LICENSES ALLOCATED FOR ISSUANCE BY EACH INDIVIDUAL COUNTY TREASURER

County	*County Seat*	*No. of Licenses*
Adams	Gettysburg	2,200
Allegheny	Pittsburgh	1,250
Armstrong	Kittanning	3,250
Beaver	Beaver	1,250
Bedford	Bedford	6,300
Berks	Reading	6,000
Blair	Hollidaysburg	3,400
Bradford	Towanda	7,000
Bucks	Doylestown	3,250
Butler	Butler	5,000
Cambria	Ebensburg	5,000
Cameron	Emporium	3,500
Carbon	Jim Thorpe	7,000
Centre	Bellefonte	7,500
Chester	West Chester	3,000
Clarion	Clarion	4,000
Clearfield	Clearfield	6,000
Clinton	Lock Haven	4,250
Columbia	Bloomsburg	5,000
Crawford	Meadville	6,500
Cumberland	Carlisle	3,200
Dauphin	Harrisburg	4,000
Delaware	Media	500
Elk	Ridgway	15,000
Erie	Erie	5,000
Fayette	Uniontown	3,000
Forest	Tionesta	15,000
Franklin	Chambersburg	4,400
Fulton	McConnellsburg	3,750
Greene	Waynesburg	1,500
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	6,000
Indiana	Indiana	5,250
Jefferson	Brookville	5,500
Juniata	Mifflintown	2,750
Lackawanna	Scranton	3,750
Lancaster	Lancaster	2,000
Lawrence	New Castle	2,000
Lebanon	Lebanon	3,000
Lehigh	Allentown	2,000
Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	7,500
Lycoming	Williamsport	8,000
McKean	Smethport	16,500
Mercer	Mercer	3,000
Mifflin	Lewistown	3,200
Monroe	Stroudsburg	6,500
Montgomery	Norristown	2,500
Montour	Danville	1,250
Northampton	Easton	2,500
Northumberland	Sunbury	3,000
Perry	New Bloomfield	5,000
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	....
Pike	Milford	8,000
Potter	Coudersport	11,000
Schuylkill	Pottsville	11,000
Snyder	Middleburg	3,000
Somerset	Somerset	8,750
Sullivan	Laporte	7,000
Susquehanna	Montrose	8,250
Tioga	Wellsboro	7,500
Union	Lewisburg	2,750
Venango	Franklin	6,000
Warren	Warren	15,000
Washington	Washington	1,250
Wayne	Honesdale	8,500
Westmoreland	Greensburg	7,500
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	5,000
York	York	3,000
	TOTAL	350,700

IMPORTANT—DO NOT MAIL APPLICATION TO PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMMISSION OR DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, HARRISBURG. Antlerless deer licenses will be available at County Treasurers' offices only.

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Pennsylvania Deer Harvest
1915 - 1957